# THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Magnificent Speech of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull at Belleville, Ill.

## The Regulilican Party a Party of False Pretences. and the Democratic the Only National Party.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Democratic sandidate for Governor of Illinois, addressed 10,000 persons at Belleville, Ill., on Aug. 30. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in the West. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

Mr. Trumbull's speech was as follows:
MR. CHAIRMAN AND CITIZENS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY: For this warm greeting, coming from thousands of people, among whom I formerly dwelt, I am profoundly grateful. It is more than forty rears since I first settled in Belleville, and during all that period, the greater portion of which has been spent in the public service, the people of St. Clair County have always sustained and supported me. They first sent me to the Legislature of the State, subsequently supported my appointment as Secretary of State, twice contributed to my election to the Supreme Bench of the State, once to my elecion as a Representative in Congress, and thrice have known and watched my course through all these years, many of them the most eventfui in our country's history, and involving the discussion and settlement of questions vital to the welfare of the republic, in which, I may be pardoned for saying, I acted no insignificant you who have known me so long, compensates for all the calumny, misrepresentation, and abuse which have at times been heaped upon me for the discharge of what seemed to me an honest duty to the position I held and the country I served. All the offices I held while dwelling among you, and till 1854, when the alayery issue became paramount to all others. were bestowed by the Democratic party. Those subsequently held came from the Republican party, an organization originating in 1856, and made up of both Whigs and Democrats, so that at one time or another during my public career I have received the support of nearly all my fellow citizens of different political parties, the questions which divided parties having in the mean time changed. My gratitude is, therefore, due to all classes of people in this community, to whatever political organization they may at the present time be attached; and God forbid I should to-day utter one word which shall grate harship upon the ear of any one who hears me, whether in the present organization of parties he be a political friend or a political foe. We are all alike interested in good government, and in steering the ship of state over the boisterous waves which surround her into a haven of quiet and a fety. I have received the support of nearly all my

waves which surround her into a haven of quiet and anfety.

Before proceeding to discuss the questions which now divide parties, it may be useful to inquire whother there is anything in the present attitude of parties which requires a Republican of 1856 or 1860 to support that party now. This question will be best answered by inquiring what the distinctive characteristics of the Republican party of that period were, and comparing them with its present attitude. The Republicans of 1856 declared in their national platform that they were

Opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise;

\* \* \* to the extension of slavery into free Territories; is favor of admitting Kansas as a free State; of restoring favor of admitting Kansas as a free State; of restoring

demanded.

So important did Mr. Lincoln regard the fourth resolution, asserting the rights of the States, that he incorporated it in his inaugural address. These resolutions of the Republican party of 1858 and 1860 distinctly announce the principles upon which it attained power. For the ascendancy of those principles I struggled, and for all that remain unsettled I am struggling to-day. But how many of them are now living issues? And of those which remain, how many does the Republican party of to-day represent?

represent? The effect of the Missouri compromise, which prohibited slavery north of 36° and 30° north latitude, and the question of extending slavery into free Territories is settled forever by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Kansas was admitted into the Union nineteen years ago as a free State, and the Pacific Rail-road was completed and has been in operation for many years, which ends all those questions.

PLANES IN LINCOLN'S PLATFORM REPUDIATED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF TO-DAY, The only things left to be accomplished by the Republican party, as proclaimed in the days of

Ite purity. are:

The restoring of the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; the establishment of the right of each State to order and control its own ownestic institutions according to its own joint which is own joint to own joint which is own joint and accountability as indispensable to arrest the systematic planner of the public freasury by favored partisans; and a change of administration to correct the retent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis.

schange of administration to correct the retent start line developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolus.

For which of these measures is the Republican party of to-day the advocate? Not one. Its most trusted leaders denounce the effort to restors the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson and to maintain the right of each State to order and control its domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, as little less than treason, Thorbeckless extravagence of the Federal Government while controlled by the Republican party of late years greatly excelled that of 1860, which it denounced, and in its frauds and corruptions, notably before the party was restrained by a Democratic House of Representatives, it far exceeded anything ever before known in the history of the Government. I need not go into particulars to make good these assertions. The average ordinary annual expenses under Mr. Buchanan's administration, denounced by the Republicans of 1860 as reckless extravagance, were \$65,291,452,40. The average ordinary annual expenses under the first six years of Grant's administration, while the Republicans had control of all branches of the Government, were \$170,302,325,15, or bearly three times what they were under Buchanan. In the mean time the population of the United States had not increased wenty-five per cent, added to the "reckless extravagence" of Huchanan's administration. Would mate but \$41,614,315,50, or \$86,888,010,65 less tans was annually expended by the Republicans when it fell control from 1869 to 1875.

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THE OLD EMPUBLICAN LEADLER NOT WITH THE PARTY.

The Republican party of the last ten years has been no less hostile to the men who founded it than to the principles on which it achieved success. Seward, Chase, Welles, Ibair, Groeler, Sumner, Adams, Paimer, and a host of others amons whom I might claim to have acted an humble part, the meg under whose anaptices the Republican party chiefly won its fame, caused to act with it when the war was over, slavery abolished, and the party departed from the only vital issues remaining of those on which it came into bower. At no period of our history have reckless extravagance and the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans been so flagrant as during the last term of Gen. Grant's administration. It was during that period that Robeson, Williams, Cresweil, Delano, and Belknap were members of the Cabinet, that the Whisker Kings, the Indian Rings, and the Custom House Rings most did flourish; that Indian agencies were soil; that the fraudulent claims of Secor and Chorpenning were allowed; and such was the waste and mismanagement in the Nary Department that Admirs! Porter testified on oath belore a committee of the House of Representatives in 1876, that

Our havy, taken as a whole, is worth nothing, and the This was after Robeson had been Secretary of the Navy for nearly eight years, and had used more than \$100,000,000 of the public money. But why dwell upon this sickening record?

The world knows it by heart, and every honest man not blinded by party zeal must blush at its recital. The departure of modern Republicans in their reckless extravagance and corruptions, in their lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, in forcing illegal Legislatures upon them, and in the lawless invasion by armed force of other States, under the pretext of preserving the peace at the polis, are, in the language of the Republican platform of 1860, among the "gravest of crimes."

"gravest of crimes."

Who suppressed the reflection?

Having shown that the Republican party has repudiated its founders and proved recreant to every living principle on which it was organized, there is no reason of consistency or otherwise why a Republican of fifteen or twenty years ago should longer support it. Its claim to support by reason of the suppression of the rebellion and the abolition of slavery, in which the party in its earlier history took so conspicuous a part, is likewise false, because, as I have already shown, the Republican party under whose auspices those great deeds were accomplished was controlled by different men and governed by different principles from what it is at present. Nor is ittrue that to the Republican party exclusively, even of that period, is due either the suppression of the rebellion or the destruction of slavery. The statement of a few mathematical facts will demonstrate this to every candid mind. The popular vote of Mr. Lincoin for President in 1860 was 1,866,362; that cast for opposing candidates at the same election was 2,810,501. While Mr. Lincoin was duly elected President by the electors which each State appointed, he lacked 944,149 of having a majority of the popular vote of the nation. It would be well for the advocates of the absolute suppression to the representation of each president is not elected by a majority of the people of the nation, but by electors equal in number to the representation of each State in such manner as its Lexislature shall prescribe, and not as Congress may dictate. Official documents show that the whole number of volunteers enlisted during the war was 2,678,967. Does any sensible man suppose that the 1,866,352 persons who voted for Mr. Lincoin furnished 2,678,967 volunteers, or that his supporters alone could or did suppress a rebellion entered into, as Republicans pretend, by 2,810,-801, 1916,

How the democracy sustained the union.

But I have not done with this false claim of the Republican party. I propose to-day to bury it so deep by facts and figures that only the dupes of demagogues can longer be guiled by it. The Democratic State of Missouri alone, in which Mr. Lincoln received but 17,028 votes in 1860, furnished 109,111 men to the Union army—a greater number than was furnished by all the Republican States of Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas put together. Neither Michigan, Wisconsin, nor Iowa furnished as many troops to the Union army as Missouri. John A. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, Lawis Cass of Michigan, and Stephen A. Douglas of this State, all lifelong Democrats and leaders of that party, the moment Fort Sumter was fired upon came out in public speeches for the Union. Gen. Cass said:

He who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral ground to be occupied.

Douglas declared:

There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors. " " I express it as my conviction before God that it is the duty of every American citizen to raily around the flag of his country.

The eloquent Baker, then a Senator from

The eloquent Baker, then a Senator from Oregon, said: Oregon, said:
We are all Democrats; we are all Republicans. We acknowledge the sovereignty of the people within the rule of the Constitution, and under that Constitution and beneath that flag let traiters beware.

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Had the Democrats favored the rebellion as they are now faisely charged by the Republicans with having done, if must have been a success, and this glorious Union, with its present greatness and hopes for the future, must have perished from the earth. So far from the Republican party having put down the rebellion and saved the Union, it was the patriotic Democrats with Republicans who ralied to its support that saved it, a thing which neither could have done without the aid of the other. What and whom would the Republican soldiers of Illinois have had to meet had it been true, as Republicans falsely charge, that the Democrats of the State opposed the war? As I have shown already, they would have had to meet, in the first instance, nearly an equal number of Democrats of our own State, and who would have led them? Gens. Grant and Logan, both of whom at that time were Democrats. The only vote for President ever cast by Gen. Grant was for James Buchanan, and Gen. Logan, as late as 1802 was a member of Congress, elected by Democrats, and acting with the Democratic party. I do not mention this by way of assailing either Gen. Grant or Gen. Logan, both of whom performed gallant service for their country, but they were both Democrats when they entered the army, whatever they may be now. It would be a reflection upon either of these gentlemen, as it would be, and is, upon every true soldier, to say that he entered the service as a partisan, or for party purposes. In the language of the eloquent Baker, we were all Democrats, we were all Republicans, in our efforts to saye the Union, and no man deserves the name of patriot who entered his country's service merely for sellish or party purposes. Let us hear no more of this false claim of Republicans that they crushed out the rebellion. As well might it be claimed that the Democra

So you see that the claim of the Republican patch that the problem of the problem FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS A VIO-

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just, and not one-sided or partisan. Tested by this rule, to which every fair-minded man will assent, what is the law which the Republican Congress enacted? It provides that the Judge of the United States Circuit Court, on being applied to prior to any election, at which a Representative in Congress is to be elected, shall appoint two citizens of different political parties for each glection precinct in the district, who are to be freeent at the registration of voters, to scrutipize the same, and to cause such names to be registered as they may deem proper. They are also requised to be present at the election to challenge any voter whose legal qualifications they may doubt, and personally to scrutinize and count each ballet cast in their respective precincts. This provision of the statute. If the mational Government is to interfere at all, is apparently fair, as the supervisors are to be taken from different political parties.

But what shall be said of the other provisions of the act of Congress which authorize the United States Marshal, an appointee of the President and usually a violent partisan, to appoint as many deputies as he pleases, all of his own political faith, in every city in his district of 29,090 inhabitants or upward, with power to preserve order at the places of registration and at the polis, to provent fraudulent registration, fraudulent voting, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any election officer, and to arrest, with or without process, any person who commits or attempts or offers to commit any act prohibited by the laws of the United States? These defouty marshals, vested with this extraordinary power to be exercised at their discretion, are to serve ten days and be paid \$5 a day for their services, You will readily see how such a power as this may be used to control elections in the hands of an unscrupulous party, how these deputy marshals employed at Government expense may all be active partisans of the party that appoints them, and use their authority to arrest and drive their oppon

of perpetrating the grossest of frauds.

HOW THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW OPERATES IN PHILADELPHIA.

I propose now to show how the Republican party has used this power. It was proven before a committee of the United States Senate that in 1878-773 deputy marshals were appointed in Philadelphia, all of whom were Republican workers, active in their respective localities. Of the character and acts of these deputy marshals appointed under the pretence of securing to the beopie an honest election, which they themselves were incapable of conducting, the following are specimens, as shown by the evidence before the Senate Committee:

John Homewood, marshal, Sixth District, Saxteenth Ward, drank, and arrested woters without cause; drew a club on a Democrat for challenging a negro repeate.

James Brown, deputy marshal, Fouriesnth Division, and the security marshal, four sentil Division, the way of the security marshal four the ward, are not the same provision of the security marshal four the ward of the security marshal fourth Ward, one of

ward, arresce 30nn carrol, a legal voter, without cause, and locked him up. Carroll was discharged after a hearing. Genuty marshal, Sixth Division, Eishteenth Temmin, a heart was rejected on his challenged voter at legal voter was rejected on his challenge; minimised many Democratic voters.

Such were some of the deputy United States marshals appointed at \$5 a day to secure a fair election in Philadelphia, There were many like them,

HOW THE LAW OPERATES IN NEW YORK.

Let us now see how it was in New York. Some thirteen hundred deputy marshals were appointed in that city in 1878, and a large number in previous years. Among them were Joseph Frazier of 279 Water street, a thief and a confederate of thieves; James Miller, the keeper of a den of proses; James Miller, the keeper of a den of proses; James Miller, the keeper of a den of proses; James Miller, the keeper of a den of proses; James Miller, the keeper of a den of proses; James Miller, the keeper of a den of proses; James Miller, the keeper of a den of proses; James Miller, the keeper of the den of the connection of the prosess of the connection of the connection of the war, and many others of like character.

In addition to the supervisors and deputy marshals, the acts of Congress also provide for the appointment of a chief supervisor of elections in each judicial district. John I. Davenport has held this office in the Southern District of New York since 1871. He is also a Commissioner of the United States court. Under his administration of the United States election laws the greatest outrages have been committed upon the rights of clitzens. Thousands of voters have been arrested, and other thousands election of 1876 he caused the arrest of 2,600 naturalized voters under the pretence that their naturalization papers were illegal, because the clerks of the courts by whom they were granted had not, in his opinion, made a proper record of them. Just prior to the election of 1878, this process was repeated by Davenport, and some three thousand more were arrested, and their naturalization papers they issued fraudulent papers were discharged, their naturalization papers being held valid, the courts deciding that all the records required had been made by the clerks, and if it had not it was no fault of the clitzen who had become naturalized, and that he could not be deprived of his rights by reason of the failure of a clerk to do his duty. Davenport, however, accomplished his object, and by his arbitrary and library and consti

their votes. The scene before this chief supervisor and Commissioner. Davenport, has been thus described:

From early inerning till after the polls were closed his rooms were packed and ismmed with a mass of prisoners and marshals. Not only were they crowded beyond their capacity, but the halls and corridors were througed by those who were unable to obtain admission, so that the counsel representing the prisoners and the bondsmen who were offered to secure their release had the greatest counsel representing the prisoners and the bondsmen who were offered to secure their release had the greatest cultrance. In addition to all this was that decetable iron pen on the upper floor, in which men were crowded until tresembled the black hole of Calcutta, and where they were kept for hours hunsry, thirsty, and suffering every way until their cases could be reached. With scarcely an exception these men had gone to the polls expecting to be absent but a short time. There were carmen who had left their horses standing in the public streets, men whose situations depended on their speedy return. Every imaginable vexation, inconvenience, injury, and wrom which the mind can conceive existed in their cases. And ever all this public, strengthing, complaining crowd. Mr. Sort of Oriental magnificence, calmy indirectors to everything but the single fact that no man who was arrested was allowed to vote.

Call you an election conducted under such auspices free, fair, or honest? And to pay all these marshals and supervisors, and for these unlawful arrests, the people's money is used. One hundred and eighteen thousand, nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-six contis was thus used in the city of New York alone, in connection with the election of 1876. Some of this money went to pay for the rent of rooms, carriage hire, and like purposes. What think you, fellow citizens, of being taxed to pay the vagabonds, thieves, and penitentiary convicts employed by federal authority to see that your elections are honessity conducted?

You

hands, and they resolved to use it. With this view emissaries were sent to those States, the State Canvassing Boards in which were all under their control, and in some instanges composed of the most disreputable characters. President Grant issued an order to the army to protect these Boards in their action. This, together with the rowards of office, was all they needed to induce them to give certificates of election to the Hayes electors, notwithstanding they had been clearly defeated at the polis in both Florida and Louisians. The State canvassors in Florida, arbitrarily, without authority and without cause, amended and three out returns from different counties in the State, and thereby changed the result of the vote of the people so as to give Stearns, the Republican candidate for Governor, and the Hayes electors a majority. When this result was announced, Drew, who had been the Democratic candidate for Governor, applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a mandamus, to compel the State canvassers to restore to their canvass the eliminated precincts. The court decided that the State canvassers had no power under the slaws of Florida to eliminate votes: but they were bound to count every lawful vote put into the ballot-box, and in obedience to the order of the State. The Tilden electors also appealed to the court, the State canvassers restored to the cavass the rejected precincts, and certified a majority for Drew, who thereupon took his place and became the lawful and accepted Governor of the State. The Tilden electors also appealed to the court, and before the casting of the votes by the electors on the 6th day of December. 1875, filed a quo tearranto against the Hayes electors, in which it was alleged that they, the Tilden and Hayes electors each met separately at the appointed time and cast their votes for their respective candidates. The quo varranto proceeding did not reach a final hearing till after Dec. 6, the day appointed for casting the votes by the electors. But the judgment of the Court in the

moy the pay and smoluments thereof.

The Legislature of Florida, in view of the fact that Drew had become Governor on the 17th of January, 1877, passed "An act to provide for a canvass according to the laws of Florida, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, of the votes for electors of Fresident and Vice-President, cast at the election held Nov. 7, 1876." In pursuance of this act a recount was had, which resulted in giving a majority to the Tilden electors. And thereupon the Legislature passed an act declaring the Tilden electors to have been duly elected. Thus all the departments of the Government of Florida—its executive, its legislative, and its judicial departments—all decided that the Tilden electors were duly elected, and entitled to east the vote of the State for President.

All these facts were laid before the Electoral

ed, and entitled to east the vote of the State for President.

All these facts were laid before the Electoral Commission, which convened Jan, 31, 1877. In behalf of the Hayes electors it was insisted that they all went for nothing, but that the certificate of Gov, Stearns to the election of the Hayes electors, based on the fraudulent and false count of the State canvassers, was conclusive. The Commission decided, eight to seven, as follows:

That it was not competent to go into evidence to show that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Piorida according to the determination of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers "prior to the time of the performance of their duties had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not, and that proceedings of the Fordal subcrate the Legislature, or of the Executive of Fordal subcrate the Legislature, or of the Executive of Fordal subcrate the decisions of the celectors on the prescribed day are inadmissable for any such purpose."

The Commission by a vote of 8 to 7 refused to receive this evidence. Mr. Justice Bradley, in giving this opinion, said: giving this opinion, said:

I cannot bring my mind to believe that fraud and mis conduct on the part of the State authorities, constituted for the very purpose of declaring the final will of the State, is a subject over, which the two Houses of Congress have jurisdiction to institute an examination.

Gen, Garfield, who was one of the Electoral Commission, in his opinion in the Louisiana case, said:

The determination of the Board, if not overruled by the courts of that State, is the final and conclusive decree of the State itself, either Congress our this Commission of the State itself, and the control of the Congress of the Congress of the State itself, and the control of the Congress of th

regard to the count of the votes cast in Louisians and Florida four years ago.

THE REWARD OF THE CRIMINALS.

Nay, more, the very persons who participated in or made the false count have since been rewarded with important offices. Wells (President of the Louisiana Returning Board) and Anderson (one of its members) were both appointed to offices by Hayes—the former Surveyor and the latter Deputy Collector of the Louisiana Returning Board, except one, whose relative received an appointment, with their clarks, many of their relatives, and others connected with the Louisiana injusty, have been appointed to offices. Stearns and McLin, the two members of the Florida State canvassers who gave the false certificates of election to the Hayes electors, were both subsequently appointed to office by him. Of the visiting statesmen' sept by Grant to New Orleans, and who by their presence gave sanction to the false count of the Returning Board of that State, if they did not actually advise it. Hayes has appointed Sherman Secretary of the Treasury, Stoughton Minister to Russia, Kasson Minister to Austria, Noyes Minister to France, and Wallage Govornor of New Mexico. The total amount of salaries paid annually to the various persons connected with the Heturning Boards of Florida and Louisiana is \$231,290.

Now, my Republican friends, do you approve of this? If not, how can you vote for Gen. Garfield? He was one of the visiting statesmen sent to New Orleans by Grant to witness the counting of the votes by the Returning Board, and knew, for he could not help knowing, of their false, count. He subsequently sat as one of the Electoral Commission, and decided that the certificates of election given the Hayes electors by this Returning Board however false and fraudulent, were conclusive?

Both parties claim to be for honest elections. I have shown you what the controlling influence of the Republican party means by honest elections in the first instance, and the Electoral Commission in afterward deciding such fraudulent count to be con THE REWARD OF THE CRIMINALS.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A PARTY OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Another false claim for support made by Republicans is that under their auspices the currency of the country has been improved and its prosperity restored. How came the currency of the country has been improved and its prosperity restored. How came the currency of the country to be bad and its business depressed? Who is responsible for the years of adversity following the summer of 1873, which derived labor of its employment and carried want into so many homes? Let the Republican party answer these questions before claiming credit for a return to a sound currency and better times. And let the people remember that it was not till the Democratic party got control of the House of Representatives and checked the wasteful extravagance of a Republican administration that returning prosperity began to appear.

I think I have shown by an impartial statement of facts that the inepublican party, as now organized and controlled, is not the representative of the principles which governed it at its birth; that it is now a party of false pretences, seeking to maintain its ascendancy on past glories to which it is not entitled, and by an election machinery devised to enable it to fill every election precinct in the land with its active partisans at the public expense.

CAN A REPUBLICAN CONSISTENTIX VOTE THE

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ue towernor of the State of Florida, according to the determination of their appointment by the board of State their duties had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show that they hed not, and that proceedings of the courts, or sets of the Legislature, or of the Executive State of the Legislature, or of the Executive State, composed only and that the most important of all, the inauguration of a Freeddent who was not cloted, effect is given to the illegal and Iraudition action of the State courts of the Country State of the Iraudition action of the State courts of the Country State of the Iraudition Sta

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES COMPARED.

they charge that pledge to mean secession? [Cheers.]

DEMCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES COMPARED.

The doctrine of the Democratic party as to the rights of the States and the nation, respectively, is simple, and easily understood by all who do not wish to obscure it. It is this: That the people are supreme and the source of all power under our form of government; that they have delegated to a federal sovernment; that they have delegated to the States of the States. The transfer of the United States Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States are soverign as to all powers not granted and the States as to all powers not granted, and from the exercise of which they are not prohibited. Each is sovereign within its own sphere. The United States can alone make treaties, regulate commerce with foreign nations, and so on, but it has no power to prescribe the qualifications of a voter for even a member of Congress, though it may prevent discrimination between voters on account of race or color. The Federal Government cannot determine when a man or woman shall become of lawful age in any State of the Union, the mode of conveying property what shall constitute a legal marriage, or cause for divorce. In these matters, and all others of a domestic nature, it is as powerless to interfere as the Grand Mogul, while the State possesses sovereign power as to them all.

The difference between parties in this respect is this: The Democratic party believes that both the national and State Governments are sovereign within their respective spheres, and that the confining of each to the exercise of the power properly belonging to it is essential to that balance of power on which the State powers into department when the the power properly belonging to it. The power properly belonging to it. The new of th

to organize State, Legislatures or to interfere with elections, as "the gravest of orimes." It is conced to monepolies and all special elegislation which is calculated to foster and benefit to eclass of citizens, or branch of industry, at the expense of another, and to sumptuary laws and the religion, helbs, or customs, no matter to what race he may belong, what faith he may profess, or from what country he may have come, provided he does nothing to disturb the peace of society or encreach upon the rights of all the traditions of the Democracy are in favor of the constitutional currency of rold and silver, and of such paper only as is convertible into coin on demand of the holder. Any other disturbing the continuous of the content of the content

ward as one people to the destiny that awais them, of soon becoming the most prosperous and the most powerful nation that exists on the face of the globe, and, what is better than all, we shall be a people whose rights and liberties are regulated and protected by constitutional law. (Prolonged cheers.)

Little more need be said of Hancock and English than that they both possess the Jeffersonian qualifications for office. That they are honest no man questions. There is no smeil of corruption or the improper receipt or misuse of money about the garments of either. That they are capable, the able and efficient discharge of public trusts abundantly proves. That they will be faithful to the Constitution, we have the highest evidence. In that they have ever made it the guiding star of their political action. They are both committed by their letters of acceptance to the principles enunciated in the Democratic platform; but what is more satisfactory still is the ability, statesmanship, and moral courage shown by Gen. Hancock in his private letter to Gen. Sherman, written years ago at a most critical time in our history, and without any view to political preferment. In that letter he shows a thorough knowledge of our system of government; that he has coinions, and is not afraid to express them; that he hastly of reform, and, thank God! the signs from every quarter give promise that the time draweth nich when it will be afforded an opportunity, both in this State and the nation, to look into the accounts so long kept by the Republicans. Loud and prolonged applause.)

look into the accounts so long kept by the he publicans. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Held in a Hospital Cell in the City Prison or

Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, was ar raigned in the Tombs Police Court, before Jus-tice Murray, resterday. Justice Murray recognized him. Policeman Smith of the Broadway squad testified that at about noon he noticed Emmet sauntering up Broadway. He looked wild and haggard, and his white hat was crushed. The policeman saw him enter Remington's gun store and saw him purchase a pistel and a box of caps. Thinking that in his condition he was not fit to carry a pistel, he arrested him. He took him to the Leonard street police station, where Capt. Eakins gave him a counge to lie on. There Emmet soon fell asleep. Mr. Witton and Mr. J. K. Emmet, Jr. who were both accompanied by counsel told Justice Murray that if Mr. Emmet could get rest he would soon recover. Justice Murray then temporarily committed Emmet to the City Prison. Warden Finn put the actor in the hospital ceil. In his pockets were about \$1,400.

Emmet said that after he left home he began to drink. He could not tell where he had been to. He regretled the loss of his watch and chain. The watch was valued at \$500. He felt aggrieved at the suspicion that he purchased the pistol with any ili intent. He said that his son had always wanted a pistol, and he remembered the find the many ili intent. He said that his son had always wanted a pistol, and he remembered the find th Emmet sauntering up Broadway. He looked wild and haggard, and his white hat was

olast made early in the day a mass of rock gave a credition, and one upon the four quarrymen och Patrick Mulitall was wounded on the left inigh, had

An entire change of alministration, l'Appliques,

THE DEMOCRATIC CHEED.

In perfect harmony with the Republican platform of 1800, the Democrate party has steadily opposed the recent lawless use of the army under the pretext of proserving the peace, other

Prespective Buel in Parts.

Parts, Sopt. 3.—Col., Jung, of the War Office, has sent achieved by the few with the Republican platform of 1800, the Democrate party has steadily opposed the recent lawless use of the army under the pretext of preserving the peace, other

There is no return of an erapum hamsled with down the great top places it is in the down to the few with the pretext of preserving the peace, other discovering the peace of the peace

## THE STAR ROUTE SWINDLE.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF CONGRESSMEN AND NEWSPAPER MEN.

Lobbyists Quarrelling Over the Division of the Spoils and Reventing the Secrets of the Ring-Affdavits that are to be Presented, Washington, Sept. 3 .- Horace Maynard, General of the Hayes Administration, will be requested to investigate the connection of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady with the star route mail swindle of 4ast winter. Unless the programme of those who are directing the movement against the mail contractors' Ring is suddenly changed, three affidavits, signed respectively by Felix A. Reeve, John George, and William Haubach, will be presented to Mr. Maynard to-morrow afternoon, reciting the requesting an investigation. The operations of the contractors' Ring and Gen. Brady's active cooperation with the lobby to secure to them a continuance of their illegal gains, was fully ex-

posed in The Sun last winter.
In December last Congress and the country were startled by the publication of a letter sent by Gen. Brady to the Senate and the House, announcing that there was a deficiency of \$2,000,000 in the appropriation for star mail service. Congress at the previous session had appropriated every dollar asked for by the deappropriated every doilar asked, for by the department on account of this service. No mention was made of the deficiency in the annual report of the Postmaster-General, sent in two weeks before Gen. Brady wrote his alarming letter. The circumstances of the case were so suspicious that the Committee on Appropriations, to whom the matter was referred, asked authority to make an investigation. The request was granted, and the investigation was begun. It was learned that Brady had spent every dollar of the liberal appropriation of \$5,000,000 in the first three-quarture of the fiscal year, and had incurred the deficiency in plain violation of law to maintain his extravagant system of expenditures. The committee looked carciully into this system. They found that the pay of favored contractors had been enormously increased for increased number of trips and expedition of schedules. The contractors obtained routes at low prices and relied upon the kind generosity of Brady to have their contractors obtained routes at low prices and relied upon the kind generosity of Brady to have their contractors which were originally let for \$24,926.25 were increased by Brady to \$1,184,286,28. The entire committee, Republicans as well as Democrats, agreed that a most outrageous fraud had been committed, and recommended that the pay on 107 of these expedited routes be cut down in such a manner as not to interfere with the frequency of trips, but to reduce the running time. A large lobby was employed by the contractors' Ring to defeat the recommendations of the committee. Money was spent freely, and Gen. Brady gave the Ring the benefit of his influence to defeat the supporters of an economical and honest postal service. The Ring was twice beaten in the House of the retaining its far perquisites for the oresent. Future increases in sexess of fifty por cent, of the original price of the contracts were forbidden.

After Congress adjourned frequent growls from the lobbyiet was forced by the correspondent of The Runy and honest the resource o partment on account of this service. No mention was made of the deficiency in the annual report of the Postmaster-General, sent in two

met him here. Hill believed that the information he had given was work something. He told a friend that Gen. Brady had given him \$500 to pay his expenses for an electioneering trip to Indiana. Borrowing a valise, he started for the Hoosier State about a week ago. Application was made to-day to Mr. Reeve for a copy of his affidavit. He refused to make it public in advance of its presentation to Mr. Maynard. An extract of one portion of it was obtainad. It is as follows:

"Deponent says that he is cognizant of the fact that a few days since Assistant Postmaster-General Brady wrote to the head contractor. Monroe Saulisbury, of the aforesaid star mail service, to come on at one and fix matters before Postmaster-General Maynard arrived. Deponent further declares that the following members of Congress were corruptly brited to vote for the aforesaid Star Service bill, they receiving the amounts annexed to their names. [Here follows a list of fifteen members of Congress.] Deconent says that he did not see this money paid, but that he overheard a conversation between two lobby sits to that effect. This information was afterward confirmed by one of the lobby who aided to pass the swindle. Deponent further declares his belief that the following newspaper correspondents in this city were bribed by Joseph McKlibben, attorney for the aforesaid star service contractors, the amounts which they received being unknown to this deponent. [Here follows the names of several correspondents.] Deponent declares that he has no ill-will against any of the parties engaged in the swindle his sole motive being the warnthe Postmaster-General of the magnitude of the swindle in the star service, to the end that he may take such sieus as will convince the country of his determination to administer the affairs of the Post Office Department innovative."

To-night Mr. Maynard declared that he was ignorant of the existence of any such affidavias as those alicered to be in the possession of Reeve, George, and Haubseh. The declarations of the affiant

Death of the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Bentson, The Rey, Samuel D. Denison, D. D., Houstary